

managed for core needs (e.g., certain safety and buffer zones) to another Federal agency to further that agency's mission, yet retain the ability both to protect continuing operations on retained lands and, under certain limited circumstances, obtain access to the transferred lands to meet national defense contingencies. This flexibility is critically important to the Department of Defense and the nation. While the Department is quite willing to discuss with Guam alternative ways of providing this needed flexibility, the Department believes these discussions would more profitably take place in the context of the overall Guam Commonwealth proposal.

In addition, Section 2 is unclear with respect to its effect on existing Federal environmental laws. As currently drafted, it is difficult to reconcile the requirement of Section 2 for the immediate transfer to Guam of all excess federal lands with the requirement of Section 120(h)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) that all necessary environmental cleanup actions be in place and operating successfully before property may be transferred from Federal ownership. In order to meet the requirements of Section 120(h)(3) of CERCLA, the Government of Guam must be prepared to wait until all necessary cleanup actions have been taken (which may—depending on the complexity of the situation, the risk presented, and the availability of resources—take several years).

In summary, the Department of Defense opposes enactment of Section 2 of H.R. 3501 as currently drafted. While we prefer resolving this issue in the context of the Guam commonwealth discussions, if Congress elects to consider H.R. 3501 at this time, we request that it consider the attached redrafting of that bill. I am forwarding a letter expressing similar views on S. 1804 (which contains language identical to Section 2 of H.R. 3501) to Senator Murkowski, Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and Senator McCain, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Readiness Subcommittee.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presentation of these views for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

JUDITH A. MILLER.

Enclosure.

#### GUAM LAND USE PLAN UPDATE

The island of Guam is strategically located at the boundary between the Pacific Ocean and Philippine Sea, and has been an integral part of the U.S. military's base support complex since World War II. Guam is a major logistic, communication, surveillance, and weather center in the Western Pacific, and is becoming more important as a training area for units assigned to the island, as well as transient units.

The intent of the Guam Land Use Plan Update (GLUP 94) is to:

Review the requirements for military land holdings based on foreseeable mission taskings and force levels.

Develop a comprehensive plan for all DOD land requirements on Guam which considers combined service use of property where feasible.

Identify opportunities for functional consolidations and joint use arrangements, and address environmental considerations that affect land use.

The study area for GLUP 94 includes all land currently owned by the Department of Defense (DOD) on Guam. This amounts to a total of approximately 44,800 acres of land. Of this, about 24,500 acres are owned by the

Navy and 20,300 acres are owned by the Air Force. The total DOD land holdings constitute approximately 33 percent of the total land area of Guam.

Projected base loading requirements provided the major focus for GLUP 94. The Air Force's current personnel loading is 2,500 persons (PN). No personnel loading changes are anticipated in the near- or long-term, although there is a need to maintain an adequate footprint on Guam to accommodate the Air Force's contingency plan for the Pacific Region. The Navy's current authorized personnel loading is 7,700 PN. Reductions in the near-term are expected to occur due to the closure of Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana and the transfer of supply ship operations from military control to the Military Sealift Command (MSC). These actions would result in an estimated loading of 5,600 PN. Based on the recent decision to temporarily relocate the VQ-1 and VQ-5 squadrons to CONUS, this figure will decrease to approximately 4,600 PN. Neither the Air Force nor the Navy have long-term land requirements to accommodate a potential rollback scenario.

[Note: During the final stages of the preparation of this report, potential changes to baseloading on Guam were announced as part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process for 1995. These proposed changes were not incorporated in this report since the final decisions for BRAC 95 will not be final until Fall of this year.]

DOD land requirements were addressed through analyses of various functional areas. This effort was guided by an overall land use concept which recommended the consolidation of military activities in the northern and southern sectors of the island. Such a concept would create more efficient operations and lower operational costs. The result of the functional analyses was the identification of lands which are currently developed and required for military use, in addition to undeveloped areas that are impacted by DOD missions (i.e., training areas, explosive safety zones, electromagnetic interference/hazard zones, and aircraft safety zones). The process also identified areas not required for DOD mission requirements.

An overview of land release recommendations is presented in Figure ES-1. Recommendations of this study propose the release or potential release of an estimated 8,207 acres. This includes 3,670 acres of land owned by the Air Force, and 4,537 acres owned by the Navy. When combined with 3,200 acres previously identified as excess, the DOD footprint on Guam is projected to decrease by about one fourth.

Several major steps must be completed prior to final disposal of the property. First, plant account holding activities need to submit reports of excess, environmental certification forms and McKinney Act checklists to the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (PACNAVFACENGCOM) via their chain of command to the major claimant level. Environmental baseline surveys may be prepared to complete the environmental certification forms. The next step is to request Washington, D.C. approvals for disposal actions. Then, legal property descriptions and easement boundaries must be established. The above tasks may require one and two years to complete, respectively. The initial environmental baseline surveys will cost approximately \$520,000, and could be higher if follow-up studies are required. The cost of preparing property descriptions will be approximately \$300,000.

Following the environmental baseline surveys, environmental mitigation studies (including clean-up analyses, cultural resource surveys, etc.) would be conducted in order to determine necessary environmental mitiga-

tion actions and timeframe for completion. It should be noted that property disposal actions for contaminated areas must be deferred until environmental mitigation studies and clean up actions are completed. For example, any military land listed on the National Priority List (NPL), which includes all land owned by the Air Force on Guam, must be first certified clean by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN LOCKHART, LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE FOR THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the retirement of John Lockhart, who later this month will complete a distinguished career in education spanning nearly 30 years, including the last 20 as the legislative advocate for the San Diego County Office of Education.

As legislative advocate, John Lockhart has been charged with a multitude of difficult tasks: following education legislation both in the California Legislature and in Congress; working closely with local, State, and Federal officials in San Diego County; coordinating with superintendents, trustees, and staff of the San Diego County School District; and organizing an endless number of programs, briefings, and workshops.

For all of these responsibilities, John Lockhart has had one goal: to improve the education of elementary school students in San Diego with leadership and service. As a former member of the San Diego School Board, I can attest to the fact that John Lockhart has achieved this goal year after year. The entire San Diego County educational community will remember John for his efforts to improve the educational quality of our schools.

John began his career in 1957 as a science education researcher for the National Science Foundation. He next served as executive assistant to the chief lobbyist at the National Education Association.

Beginning in 1966 he was an educational systems specialist at Litton Educational Publishing in Washington, DC. He later served as vice president of the Taber Management Co. in Washington, DC, where he helped education clients with membership, funding, and program promotion, and was involved in the marketing of multimedia materials in applied behavioral sciences.

John has also worked for the Washington State Department of Public Instruction and the Colorado Education Association.

Since his arrival to San Diego in 1977, John has become a highly respected member of the Association of California School Administrators. His contributions as legislative advocate for education in San Diego County will forever be remembered and appreciated. I ask all residents of San Diego County to join me in saying "well done" to a true leader and advocate for education.